

Fig. 1

The diagram shows a common-emitter amplifier circuit. The input signal, labeled '1', is applied to the base of a bipolar junction transistor (BJT), labeled '2'. The emitter of the transistor is connected to ground through a resistor, labeled '5'. The collector of the transistor is connected to a positive supply voltage, labeled 'Vcc', through a resistor, labeled '3'. The output of the amplifier, labeled 'OUT', is taken from the collector. A voltage divider network, consisting of two resistors labeled '4', is connected between the input signal and ground to provide a DC bias voltage to the base of the transistor.

Fig. 2

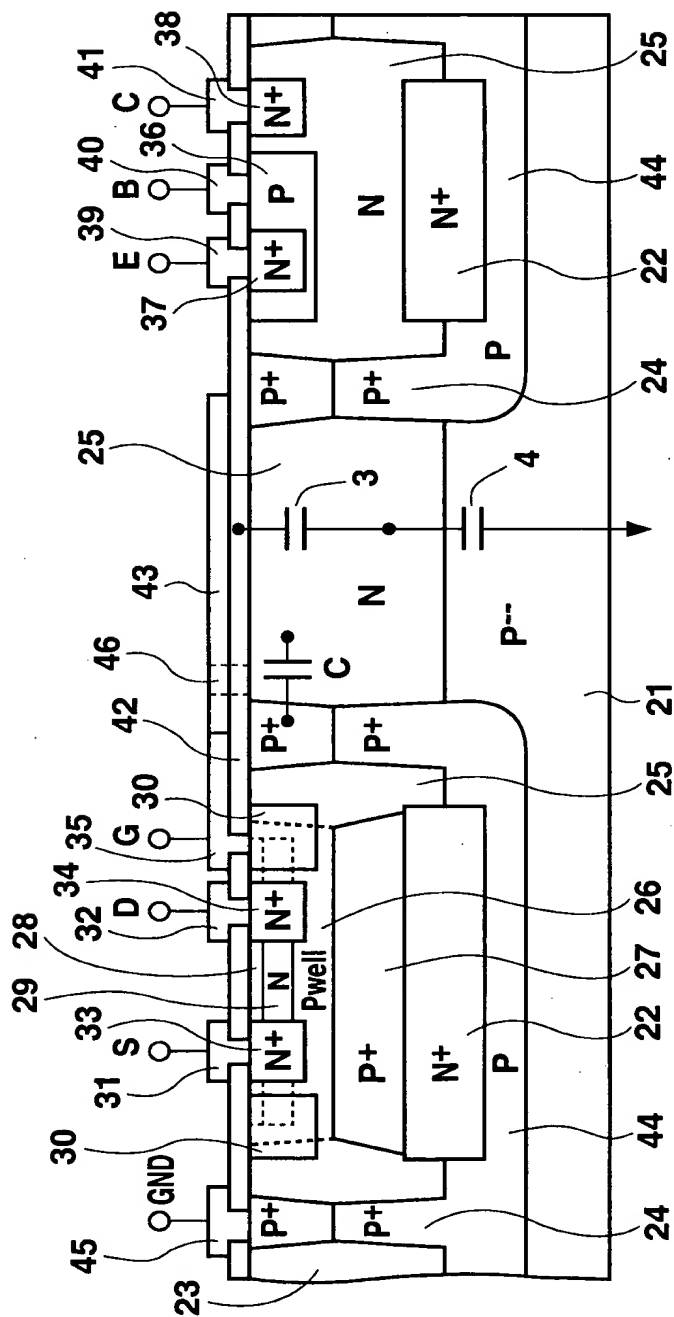


Fig. 3

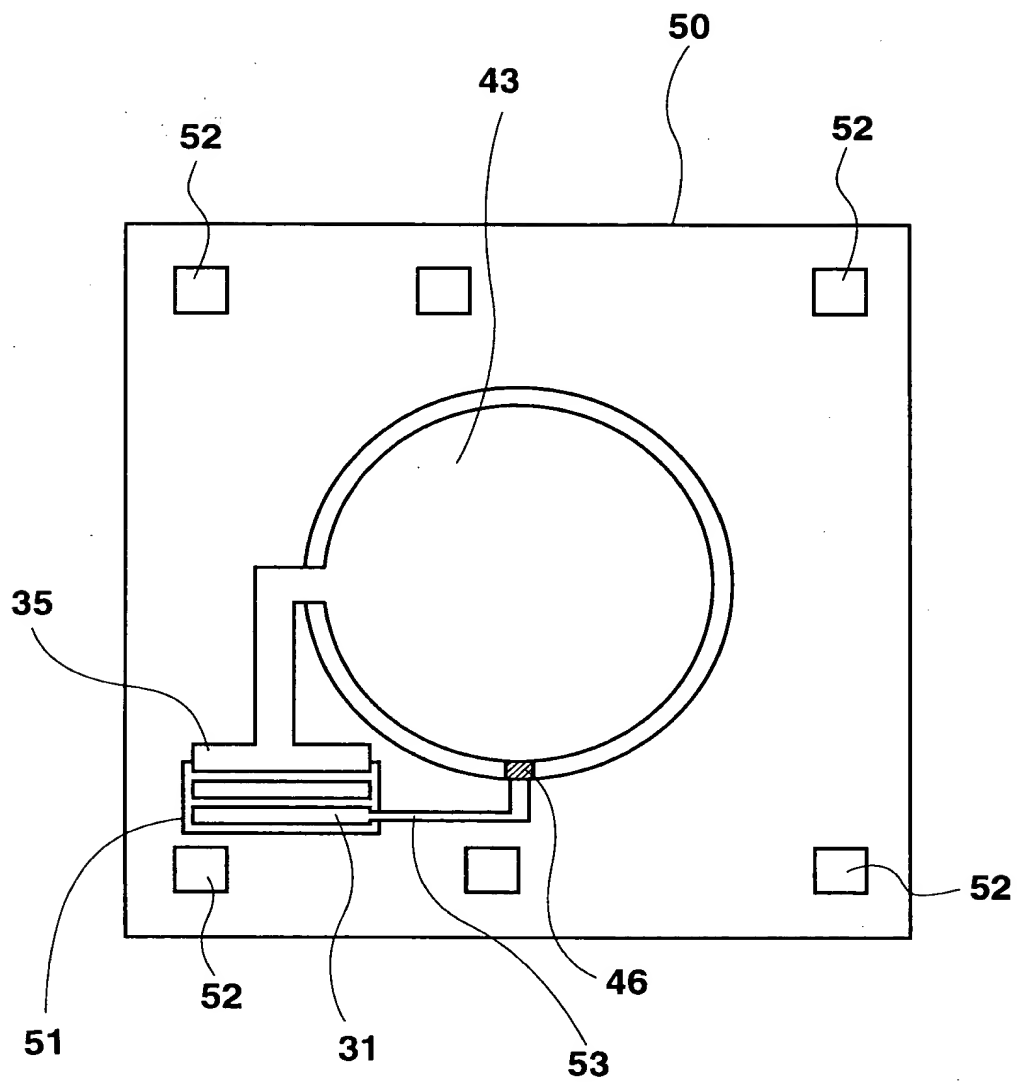


Fig. 4

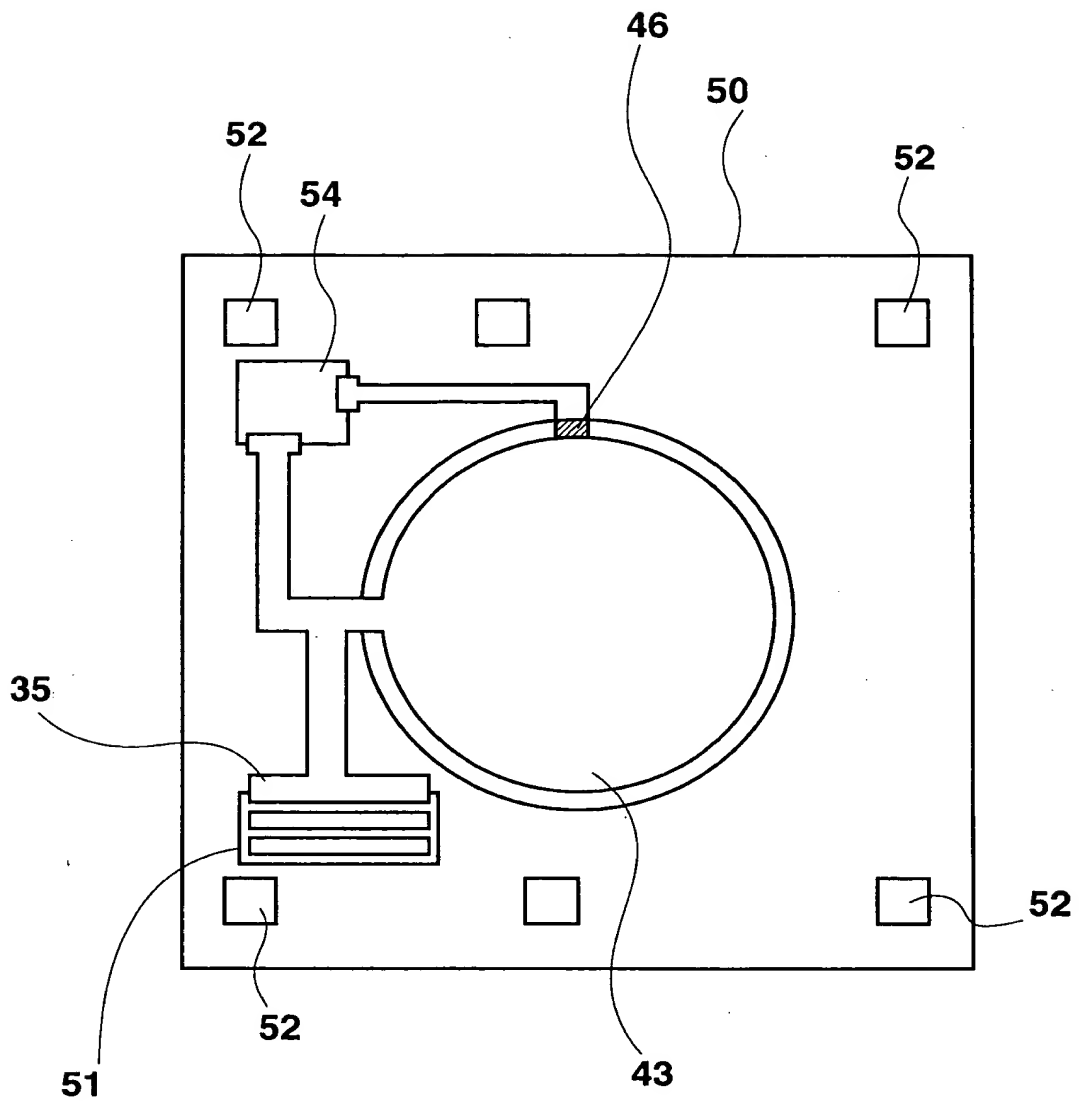


Fig. 5

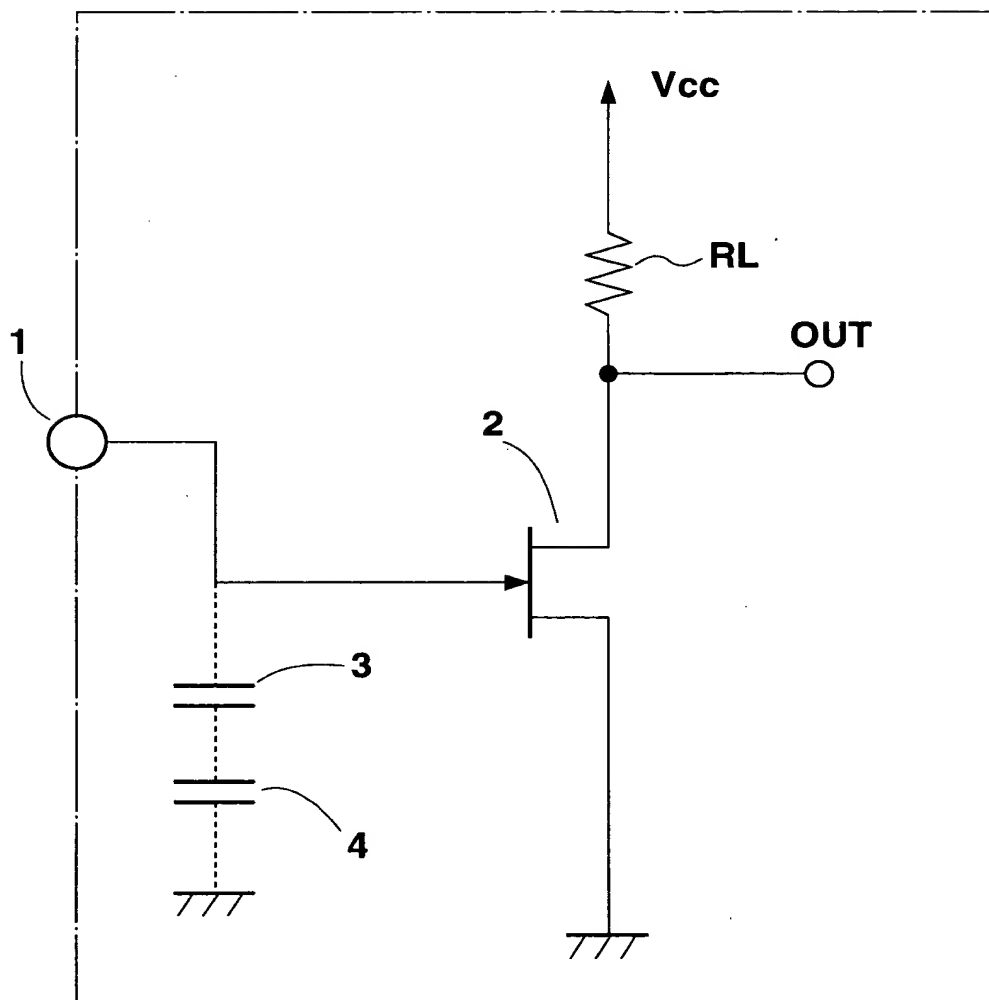


Fig. 6 PRIOR ART

